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instrument of moderate power and a very persevering attention. The peculiarities which I have pointed out concerning these spots show that they offer a field for the most interesting investigations, whose importance in the study of the physical constitution of *Mars* is obvious; and in this field useful work could be done by those observers who are not able to decipher the much more difficult details of the canals and their doubling."

Discovery of Comet I, 1893.

In *Astronomy and Astro-Physics* for April, 1894, page 307, Professor Schaeberle has described a cometary form which he found on his eclipse negatives taken in Chile on April 16, 1893, and to which he first called attention at the World's Fair Astronomical Congress in August, 1893. In May, 1894, we received copies of the eclipse negatives taken by the British expeditions to Brazil and Africa, respectively. Professor Schaeberle has found the same object on the British plates also. The distance of the brightest part of the comet from the Moon's limb, expressed in fractions of the Moon's diameter, is: Chile, 0.88; Brazil, 1.15 ±; Africa, 1.50 ±. The perihelion passage of this comet must be about April 16. The daily geocentric motion of the comet at the time was about 3¼ degrees.

The comets of 1893 should therefore be numbered:

Comet I. Discovered by Schaeberle;

Comet II. Discovered by {Sperra, R. de Luna, Rordame and others;

Comet III. Discovered by Finlay;

Comet IV. Discovered by Brooks.

Edward S. Holden.

Lick Observatory, 1893, May 8.